THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A "SOMEWHAT EXTRAORDINARY" EX-ECUTIVE DOCUMENT.

The First of Its Kind-Reply to the Senate's Call for "Certain Official Papers"-Questions at Issue (Unintentionally) Misrepresented.

the Senate yesterday in regard to the demand for papers. The message was received while the Senate was in secret session. When it was laid before the body Senator Harris proposed that it be read

Senators Kenna and Van Wyck protested sharply against this procedure, and demanded that the doors he opened. After a brief debate, Mr. Harris withdrew his brief debate, Mr. Harris withdrew his proposition, and when the doors were opened the message was read at length. Extraordinary stillness prevalled on the floor, and the scene was remarkable for the reason that on both sides of the chamber every sensitor gave undivided attention, and listoned with eagerness. People from other parts of the capitol hastily made their way to the Senate, and before the reading was completed the galleries were nearly filled. Chief Clerk Johnson's full, clear voice enabled everybody to hear all he said as he read

To this Senate or the United States: Eyer since the beginning of the present session of the Senate the different heads of the departments attached to the executive branch of the government have been piled with various requests and demands from committees or the senate, from members of such committees, and at last from the Senate itself requiring the transmission of reasons for the suspension of certain officials during the recess of that body.

Senate, from members of such committees, and at last from the Senate itself requiring the transmission of reasons for the suspension of certain officials during the recess of that body, or for the papers touching the conduct of such officials, or for all papers and documents relating to such suspensions, or for all documents and sepera filed in such departments in relation to the management and conduct of the offices held by such suspension officials.

The different terms from time to time adopted in making these requests and demands, the order in which they succeeded each other, and the fact that when made by the Senate the resolution for that purpose was passed in executive session, have lad to a presumption, the correctness of which will, I suppose, be candidy admitted, that from first to last the information thus sought and the papers thus demanded were desired for use by the Senate and its committees in considering the propriety of the suspensions are my executive acts, based upon considerations addressed to me alone, and for which I my wholly responsible, I have had no invitation from the Senate of the suspensions are my executive acts, based upon considerations addressed to me alone, and for which I my wholly responsible, I have had no invitation from the Senate of the suspensions are my executive acts that the position which I have to to onterpret for myself my acts and motives in the premises.

In this condition of affairs, I have forebornes.

site to state the position which I have tot constrained to assume in relation to the same, or to interpret for myself my acts and motives in the premises.

In this condition of affairs, I have foreborned diressing the Senate upon the subject, lest I neight be accused of thrusting myself unbidden upon the attention of that body.

But the report of the committee on the judiciary of the Senate, lately presented and published, which ceasures the Autorney General of the United States for his refusal to transmit certain papers relating to a suspension from office, and which also, if I correctly interpret it, evinces a misapprehension of the position of the Executive upon the question of such supersistents, will, I hope, justify this communications.

Cultive session."
Upon this resolution and the answer therets the faste is thus stated by the committee on the judiciary at the outset of the report: "The important question, then, is whether is within the constitutional competence of ther house of Congress to have access to the dicial papers and documents in the various ubits offices of the United States created by we engeted by themselves."

it is within the constitutional compotence of either bouse of Congress to have access to the ordical papers and documents in the various public offices of the United States created by laws enacted by themselves."

The Conditions of either house of Congress by the fact that they were "created by laws enacted by themselves." It must be that these instrumentalities were created for the benefit of the people and to answer the general purposes of government under the constitution and the laws, and that they are uncommerced by any learn in favor of either branch of Congress growing out of their construction, and unembarrassed by any obligation to the Senate as the price of their creation.

The complaint of, the committee that access to official papers in the public offices is deside the Fenate, is met by the statement that at notime has it been the disposition or the intention of the President or any dapartiment of the executive branch of the government to withhold from the Senate official documents or papers filed in any of the public offices. While its by no means conceded that the Senate has the right in any case to review the act of the Executive in removing or suspending a public officer upon official documents or otherwise, it is considered that documents or official, because they are official, and that be a sumplement of the same for proper and tegrimate purposes to the good faith of that body. And though no such papers of the

could complain.

Even the committee in its report appears to concede that there may be with the President, or is the departments, papers and documents which, on account of their modicial character, are not subject to the inspection of Congress. A reference in the report to instances where the House of Representatives ought not to succeed in a call for the production of papers, is immediately followed by this statement:

"The committee feels authorized to state, after a somewhat caroful sesures, that within the foreging limits there is scarcely in the his day of this government, until now, say instance of a refusal by a head of a department, of the production of the Predicted limits, and information as distinguished from private and unofficial papers,

otions, views, reasons, and opinions, to either use of Congress when unconditionally de-

To which of the classes thus recognized do the papers and documents belong that are now the objects of the Senate's quest?

They consist of letters and representations addressed to the Executive or intended for his inspection; they are voluntarily written and presented by private citizens who are not in the least instituted thereto by any odicial invatition or at all subject to official control. While some of them are entitled to Executive consideration, many of them are so irrelevant, or in the light of other facts so wurthless, that they have not been given the least very the presented to relate.

Are all these, simply because they are preserved, to be considered official documents and subject to the inspection of the senate? If not, who is to determine which belong to this class? Are the motives and the purposes of the Senate, as they are duy by day developed, such as would be satisfied with my selection. An it to submit to theirs at the risk of being charged with making a suspension from office upon evidence which was not even considered.

Are these papers to be regarded official because they have not only been presented but preserved in the public offices?

Their nature and character romain the same whether they are kept in the executive massion or deposited in the departments. There is no mysterious power of transmutation in departmental contody, nor is there magic in the undefined and sacred solemnity of department files. If the presence of these papers in the public offices is a stumbling block in the way of the performance of secandrial duty, it can be readly existed and sacred solemnity of department files. If the presence of these papers in the public offices is a stumbling block in the way of the performance of the following the variations, because they are proved.

The papers and documents which have been described derive no official character from any even of the public offices is a cumbility block in the way of the performance of the flower of the public offices in the critical sole, the public o

executive functions.

In the first Congress which assembled after be adoption of the constitution, comprising many who aided in its preparation, a legislative construction was given to that instrument in which the independence of the Executive in the matter of removals from office was fully constituted. in the matter of removals from once was many subslited.

I think it will be found in the subsequent discussions of this question there was generally, if not a sall times, a proposition pending to in some was curtait this power of the President by legislation, which furnishes cridence that to limit such power it was supposed to be necessary to supplement the constitution by such begindent as the constitution by a passed under a stress of partisanship and political bitterness, which culminated in the Fresident's impeachment.

right.

The law which thus found its way to our statute book was plain in its terms, and its intent needed no arowal. If valid and now in operation it would justify the present course of the Fenate and command the obedience of the

Schate "the evidence and reasons" for his setion.

With these modifications, and with all branches of the government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentive to captions obstruction, the law as it was left by the amendment of 1550 was much less destructive of executive discretion. And yet the great general and patriotic citizen who on the 4th day of March, 1860, assumed the duties of Chief Executive, and for whose freer administration of his high office the most hateful restraints of the law of 1867 were on the 5th day of April, 1869, removed, mindful of his obligation to defend and protect every perogalitye of his great trust, and apprehensive of the injury threatened the public service in the continued operation of these statutes even in their modified form, in his first message to Congress advised their repeal and set forth their unconstitutional character and hurtful tendency in the following language:

sied form. In his first message to Congress advised their repeal and set forth their unconstitutional character and hurtful tendency in the following language.

"It may be well to mention here the embarrassment possible to srise from leaving on the statute-books lie so-called tenure of office acts and to carrically recommend their total repeal. It could not have been the intention of the framers of the constitution, when providing that appointments make by the President should receive the consent of the Senate, that the latter chould have the power to retain in office persons placed there by federal appointment against the will of the President. The law is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the government. What faith can an Excensive put in officials forced upon him, and those, too, whom he has suspended for reason." How will such officials in likely to serve an administration which they know does not trust them?

I am unable to state whether or not this recommendation for a repeal of these laws has been since repeated. If it has not, the reason can probably be found in the experience which demonstrated the fact that the necessities of the political situation but rarely developed their vicious character.

And so it happens that after an existence of carry twintry years of almost innocances desured them, also and the repeated, and put in the way of an Executive who is willing, it permitted, to altempt an innervance in the methods of administration.

The constitutionality of these laws is by no means administration which distinctly permits any penalous periods of the repeated as well as the unrepeated, which distinctly permits suspensions by the President "in his discretion," and carefully omit the requestion in the general suspensions by the President "in his discretion," and carefully omit the requestion in the case "shall be repeated to the sonie." They assume the right of the Senate of the senate. They actually which dis finitely permits appears and the second and reasons for his act

the persons submitted to them for public office, the persons submitted to them for public office, in recognition of the constitutional power of that body to advise and consent to their appointment. I shall continue, as I have thus as done, to furnish, at the request of the confirming body, all the information I possess touching the fitness of the nominees placed before them for their action, both when they are proposed to fill scannies and to take the place of suspended officials. Upon a refusal to confirm I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate wor question its determination. I cannot think that anything more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of our respective duties within their well-defined interesting the province of the secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of our respective duties within their well-defined in the contract of the secure of

worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of our respective duties within their well-defined limits.

Though the propriety of suspensions might be better assured if the action of the President was subject to review by the Senate, yet if the constitution and the laws have placed this responsibility upon the executive branch of the government, it should not be divided nor the discretion which it involved relinquished.

It has been claimed that the present Executive having pledged himself not to remove officials except for cause, the fact of their suspension implies such misconduct on the part of a suspended official as injures his character and reputation, and therefore the Senate should review the ease for his vindication.

I have said that certain officials should not, in my opinion, he removed during the continuance of the term for which they were appointed solely for the purpose of putting in their place those in political sufficiation with the appointing power, and this declaration was immediately followed by a description of official partisanship which ought not to entitle those in whom it was exhibited to consideration. It is not apparent how an adherence to the source this amounced carries with it the consequences described. If in any degree the suggestion is worthy of consideration, it is to be beyed that there may be a defense against unjust suspension in the justice of the Exemple.

Every picking which I have made by which I have placed a limitation upon my exarcise of executive power has been faithfully redecined. Of course, the pretente is not put to the two mistakes have been committed, but not a suspension has been made except it appeared to my suthafaction that the public welfare would be improved thereby. Many applications for suspension has been made on the report of being found false to my professions influences me in declining to such a superior of the free found of the result of them for the first of the profession in the order of being found false to my prof

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1886,

AFTER THE READING. Mr. Harris, Mr. President, I move that the message be printed and lie on the table.
Mr. Edmunds. On that I ask for the year

Mr. Edmunds. On that I ask for the yeas and nays. I do not propose that it shall be laid in the table just now, if I can help it.
Mr. Harris. I will move that the message be printed, if the senator will allow me to smend my motion.
Mr. Edmunds. Very well. On that motion I should like to say a word.
The chair. The senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris) moves that the message be printed.
Mr. Edmunds. I and to that that it be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

printed.

Mr. Edmunds. I add to that that it be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Harris. I have no—

Mr. Edmunds (interposing). I believe I have the floor.

Tupit the senator.

Mr. Edmunds. I morely wish to say a word. I had no doubt that the senator from Tennessee did not wish to cut off my remark. I simply wish to remark, in moving to refer the communication to the committee on the judiciary, that it has very vividly brought to my mind the communications of King Charles I to the parliament in telling them what, in conducting their affairs, they ought to do and ought not to de. And I think I am safe in saying that it is the first time in the history of the republican United States that any President of the United States has undertaken to interfere with the deliberations of either house of Congress on questions pending before them, otherwise than by messages on the state of the Union, which the constitution commands him to make from time to time. This message is devoted solely to a question for the Senate

devoted solely to a question for the Senate itself, in regard to itself, that it has under consideration. That is its singularity. I think it will strike reflecting people in this ountry as somewhat extraordinary—if, in hese days of reform, anything at all can be

thought extraordinary.

I only wish to add, to what I have now I only wish to add, to what I have now said, in the statement so that it shall go with this message—so far as the newspapers will do me the honor to have it go—that the President of the United States has (unintentionally no doubt) entirely misstated the question.

The Senate of the United States, in its communications to the heads of department—not his heads of departments, but the heads of departments created by law—directed them to transmit certain official papers, and that is all.

The President of the United States under-

papers, and that is all.

The President of the United States undertakes to change the question into a consideration by the Senate of his reasons or motives for putting a civil officer, as it might be called, "under arrest"—with which the Senate has not undertaken in any way to make any question at all, By every message he has sent to this body—and they are all public—he has asked the Senate to advise and consent, to him, to the removal of one officer and the appointment of another. That is what he has done; and the Senate, in calling for those papers—to say nothing of wider considerations about any deficiencies in the Department of Justice—is asked to remove these officers without knowing the condition of the administration of their offices. But I do not wish to go into that discussion now. I move that the message be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Harris, For reasons that I may not refer to here. I have no desire for, nor will I consent to, the discussion of the questions involved in this message as this time.

I move that the message be printed and ile upon the table, according to the universal custom of this body when the subject matter had been reported upon by a committee. The senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds), as chairman of the committee on the judiciary, has already laid upon your table an elaborate report upon the general questions to which this message refers. Hence my motion was the ordinary motion made here under circumstances that surround us at this moment.

Mr. Edmunds (soute voice). (bi:
Mr. Harris, I have no earthly objection The President of the United States under-

Mr. Edmunds (softo voice). Oh!
Mr. Harris. I have no earthly objection
to the message going to the committee on
the judiciary if the senator from Vermont
(Mr. Edmunds) desires it to go there, but it

transaction.

Mr. Edmunds, Yes, but the senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris) has a perfect right to move to print and lay on the table pending my motion, and on that I call for the as and mays.

Mr. Harris. I make that motion to print Mr. Harris. I made that had no that I join the senator from Vermout (Mr. Edmunds) in the call for the yeas and mays.

Mr. Harris's motion was defeated by a party vote—yeas 27, nays 32—Mr. Riddle-

berger, however, voting with the Demo crats in favor of the motion. FREE TRADERS DEFEATED.

Some merriment was created by Mr. Hoar, first inadvertently voting "yes," and immediately correcting himself. Mr. Vance told him that "yes" was right. HOME.

Vance told him that "yes" was right.
[Laughter.]
The question recurring on Mr. Edmunds's motion referring the measage to the judiciary committee and ordering it printed, it was agreed to without division.
The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Hale at 3:15 p. m. went into executive session. At 5:35 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned. patriotic Stand.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

The President Defended-The Two Powers of Suspension and Appointment Discussed.

Mr. Pugh, representing the minority of the committee on the judiciary, submitted to the Senate yesterday the views of the Senate yesterday the views of the minority on the resolution referred to that mmittee concerning the office of the district attorney for the southern district of Alabama. The report is signed by Messra. Pugh, Coke, Vest, and Jackson. In it they

when President Cleveland came into office he found about to per cent, of the offices filled by Republicans appointed as a reward for party services. The party to whom the President owed his nomination and election had been exiled from all participation in the civil administration of the government for nearly a quarter of a century. The friends and supporters of the President made application for a redistribution of the public trusts. Now the simuling these facts the 650 nominations sent to the Senate in the suspension cases had been allowed to remain before the committees without consideration and final disposition.

The right of the Senate or House to papers and documents must be decided by that contents and character and the use that cut for add of them in the exercise of constitutional power or jurisdiction.

Surprise is expressed at the appearance in the majority report of the resolution relat-ing to the preference of appointing honor-ably discharged soldiers and sailors, which resolution, the minority say, is irrelevant.

THE PERMANENT EXPOSITION. Commissioner Webb Announces the

Committee to Formulate a Plan-The following-named citizens' committee has been appointed by Commissioner Webb o formulate a plan in furtherance of the to formulate a plan in furtherance of the views of the recent macting at Willard's Hotel in fayor of the establishment of a permauent Exposition of the Three Americas in Washington by the United States and state governments: William M. Galt, John H. Magruder, Hallet Kilbourn, Thomas J. Fisher, Simon Wolf, Z. T. Sowers, F. A. Richardson, George C. Gorlam, Enoch Totten, A. D. Anderson, Charles J. Hill, E. Kurtz Johnson, William Dickson, E. W. Fox, George W. Adams, Frank Riggs, Prederick Douglass, Walter S. Hutchins, John A. Baker, L. J. Davis, and W. B. Webb, chairman.

ther notice to meet at parlor No. 16, Wil-lard's Hotel, this evening at 8 o'clock. The annual charity assembly ball for the enefit of the Children's Hospital, was held last

night at the National Rifles Armory. The hall was very profusely decorated with plants and greens and rugs, and in front of the stage was greeus and rugs, and in front of the stage was
set a great cushion of flowers sent from the
white house. Mrs. Gen. Eleketts, Mrs. Maj.
Forter Heap, Mrs. L. Z. Letter, and Mrs.
Lattrop Bradley combrised the reception
committee. The room was well filled at 11
of-clock, with a tendency to mass about the
door when the President and his party arrived.
The Chief Magistrate was escorted by Dr. Thompon, who introduced him to the Ladies of the
committee. After the latter that the committee of the
committee of the comm

A Banquet on the Kaging Canali-The annual banquet of the "Sharp Shin Fishing Club" was held last evening on the palatial yacht of the club, now moored on the canal near the foot of Congress street. The menu served was in the inimitable style known only to Steward Moses Laey, and embraced all the dishes usually served to devotees of the phentorial profession. The viands were duly washed down, and then the evening was given washed down, and then the evening was given up to fish stories and nautical yarns. The gentlemen of the club present were Messrs. C. La Hayne, president: G. B. Freuch, secretary: W. P. Watrons, treasurer; Y. L. Ourdan, surgeon; J. In McKenna, bostswain: H. T. Tangari, attorney, and J. H. Reinburg, mate. The fortunate guests of the evening were Messra. L. H. Hall, of Philadelphia; J. W. Hartman, of New York, and J. C. Mctilinn, of the tweeteen daught. It is hardly necessary to add that the truth was strictly adhered to.

A Department of Industry and Labor.
Representative Butterworth introduced yesterday a bill "to create a department of industry and a bureau of labor," which authorizes the immediate appointment of a secretary of the department of industry, who shall be exofficio commissioner of patents. It also authorizes the appointment of a commissioner of labor and details the duties which shall devolve open him. He is directed to obtain statistics in relation to the several industries of the country, the wares paid to the persons employed thereon, the condition of life of the employes, and the amount of wages saved annually by them, and to assertain whether any effort is made on the part of employers to improperly influence employes in the exercise of the elective franchise.

The Good Templars. The Good Templars of the District hold a well attended meeting last evening at Mount Vernon Place Church for the purpose of listen-ing to a talk on temperance by John B. Finch. Vernon Place Church for the nurpose of listening to a talk on temperance by John B. Finch,
of Illinois, grand worthy chief templar of the
world, who explained the position of the ormainzation of Good Templars, which spring
up because there was in 1851, when it was organized, no temperance organization that admitted women to membership. After the lecture resolutions condemning the license or Ingalls bill, and indorsing and recommending
the passage of the bill introduced by Senator
Coiquitt, were adopted, and a committee appiolitied to present the same to Congress.

The Saengerbund Masquerade. The Saengerbund Masquerade.

The Germania Maconerchor extertained 520 of its friends at its grand annual mask ball at Abner's last night, and 200 more people gazed at the gay seene from the baleony. The maskers were a happy, noisy sot, and pleasure was the only object. There were rich, racy, and beautiful, quaint, queer, mediaval, and birarre costomes. Half a dozen gentlomen represented the Washington Saengerbund in costume, and the judges gave them the \$10 prize. The second prize of \$5 was given to a descent addes and gentlemen in finantife dress, who called themselves "bables on the block."

The Supreme Court yesterday tendered an important decision in the case of the North Carolina Cherokee Indians vs. the Cherokee

The Debt Statement.

Recent information from the United States steamer Galons, at Key West, states that there e lifteen cases of yellow lever on board, and long them Carpenter Benjamin Markbam, of stamouth, Va.

THE NEW WAR SHIPS TO BE BUILT AT

Secretary Whitney Bursts a Bomb in the Hewitt Engine-Importing Camp-The Objectionable Proviso Stricken Out of the Bill-The Democrats' Un-

The naval committee of the House yesterday finished the consideration of section 6 of the bill providing for an increase of the naval establishment after a long discussion, in which party lines were drawn. The section in question in the original bill reads as

follows:

Suc. 6. That the engines, boilers, and machinery of all the new vessels provided for by this act shall be of domestic manufacture and procured by contract, unless the Secretary of the Navy shall be unable to obtain the same at falt prices, in which case he may construct the same or any portion thereof in the navy yards of the United States, provided that the Secretary of the Navy may buy abroad and import such shalling and other masterial or machinery as he may be unable to procure in the United States; and provided further, that the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority if he deems it advisable to purchase and import the engines for one of the vessels provided for.

Mr. Thomas had previously made a motion to strike out the last provise, authoriz-

tion to strike out the last provise, authoriz-ing the importation of the engines for one ing the importation of the engines for one vessel.

Gen. Goff was making a vigorous speech in support of the motion to strike out, when the chairman asked Mr. Goff to suspend while he had read the following letter, just received from the Secretary of the Navy:

A BOMD BURST IN THE PRIES TABLE CAMP.

NAVE DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, Feb. 37.

or ingentity of the latter of the property of the naval engines.

Think our true policy is to borrow the ideas of our neighbors so far as they are thought to be in advance of ours, give them to our shipbuilders. In the shape of plants and having this object in view. I have been anxious to acquire detailed urawings of the latest machinery in use abroad, and should feel at liberly to spond more time in getting hold of the latest things as far as possible for the purpose of utilizing them. We have made quite important accumulations in this line during the lat six months. I think I ought to say to the committee that I have placed myself in communication with some of the principal marine engine builders of the country within the last three months for the purpose of conferring with them upon this subject. I detailed two offloers of the navy, a chief engineer and a line officer, who, under my direction, visited the principal establishments in the east.

They recognize that in the matter of engines for naval ships we are quite inexperienced as compared with some other countries, it is this feet doubtless which the committee has in view in authorizing the purchase and importation of eagines for one of the yessels authorized to be constructed under this act. If

compared with some other countries. It is
this feet doubtless which the committee has in
view in authorizing the purchase and importation of castines for one of the vessels authorized to be constructed under this act. If
the committee will permit me to make the
suggestion I find myself quite satisfied after
consultation with people emanged in the industry in this country that it would not be
necessary for me to avail of that discretionary
power in order to produce machines of the
most advanced character. Our marine engine
builders in general express their inability at
the present moment to design the latest and
most approved type of engines for naval vessels; an inshiftly arising from the fact that
they have not been called upon to do anything
of importance in that line. At the same time
they shot that if they are given the necessary
time, and are asked to offer designs in competition, they would acquaint themselves with
the state of the art, alread and here, and
would prepare to offer to the government designs embodying the latest improvement in
anywhere else if the plans are farmished. As ind no great difficulty in the way of purchasting plans in fact, there is an entire readiness
to sell to us on the part of engine initiates
abroad), I think the solutions of the question
will not be very difficult, although it may require some time and a tittle dollay.

The department has a good deal of a latitude
under the law in the matter of getting designs. I am quite satisfied that we are entitled
to avail of only telefacture.

The department has a good doal of latitude under the law in the matter of getting designs. I am quite satisfied that we are entitled to avail of any talent, wherever it is to be found, in the way of buying plans and getting designs made. My observations apply only to the last three lines of the sixth section. There are some heavy forgings which it might be necessary to procure abroad. Very respectfully.

Sorretary of the Navy.

Hom. B. A. Herster, M. C.,

House of Representatives.

Thereupon Mr. Thomas's motion was agreed to and the last proviso stricken out.

Mr. Thomas also moved to strike out of the remaining proviso the words, "and other material or machinery," but was defeated, the Democratic members, excepting Mr. Meddoo, of New Jersey, voting adversely.

versely. Gen. Goff moved to strike out the entire Gen, Golf invect to strike on the data remaining provise authorizing purchases of shafting or material abroad, but again the Democratic members, with the exception of Mr. McAdoo, voted solidly in the negative. Thereupon Mr. Boutelle offerest the following substitute for the provise, and it was accepted by a vote of 9 to 4.

Therefor, That the Secretary of the Navy may

Proceeds. That the Secretary of the Navy may but chase abroad only such starting and other materials as it may be impossible to obtain in the United States in time for one in the som delton of the vessels here in provided for.

Figure sections of the 1950 of the 1950 of the section of the vessels here in provided for. Four sections of the bill remain to be mally considered.

The Senate yesterday spent nearly four hours in secret session debuting the nominations of thisbury and Chase to be collectors of internal

Pension Bureau to Be Investigated. Tortsmouth, Va.

Arrested for Fouling the Mails.

Detective Carter last night arrested a young Frenchman named Sylvan Garde for sending obsecus letters through the mails to Nicholas Goley. The warrant was sworn out by the latter. A CARINET CRISTS.

Secretaries Whitney and Manning Said to be Knifing Mr. Garland.

A Cabinet crisis is impending, which is giving President Clereland no little anxiety. Attorney General Garland and his friends have recently discovered that Secretary Whitney and Secretary Manning are hostile to him and opposed to his retention in the Cabinet. They are free in their expressions of dislike of him. Secretary Whitney has

Cabinet. They are free in their expressions of dislike of him. Secretary Whitney has condemned his opinion in the Dolphin case as dish-water, and Mr. Manning does not refrain from calling him an old fool. Both the New York Secretaries say he is an incubus upon the administration, and ought to go. They have, for a considerable period, been urging President-Ceveland to get rid of him. The recent Pan-Electric disclosures have given great strength to the pressure of Whitney and Manning for Garland's removal from the Cabinet. They believe, and do not hesitate to say, that his longer retention will be, in the highest degree, injurious, if not fatal, to the good name of the administration.

But Mr. Garland is not without pluck on his own part, nor without friends to stand by him. They say that the scheme to throw him overboard proceeds mainly from Whitney, who hopes thus to draw attention away from his own weak position. Mr. Waitney wanted the fatal Dolphin opinion and gave it to the public, and falled Mr. Roach. Frightened at what he had done he began to hedge and to risilcule the opinion, and refused to further act upon it. Becoming more and more alarmed for his own standing, Mr. Whitney made arrangements to bring to his support four or five Republican senators. These senators to cover their support of Whitney, are to be very noisy in in their hostility to Garland. Solicitor General Goode is to be rejected, and Garland smerificed; the President Induced if possible to put him out of the Cabinet.

Mr. Garland's friends do not intend quietly to submit to this conspiracy against him within the administration. They talk freely about Whitney's connection with the Broadway railroad, and say that he had better take care of himself finshead of making war upon a fellow member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Garland's friends do not intend quietly to submit to this conspiracy against him within the administration. They talk freely about Whitney's connection with the Broadway railroad, and say that he had better take care of himself finsh

they have the money.

If Manning and Whitney knew what is asserted to be true of Garland in another reliable quarter, it would not take more than twenty-four hours to induce the President to say to the Attorney General what Grant said to Postmaster General Jewell: "Have you say person to name as your successor?"

THE CLERKS COMPROMISE. Seven O'Clock Accepted as Closing

Time for the Present. Fully 100 merchants responded to the vitation extended by the Clerks' Early Closing Association and met their board of directors last evening in the parlors of the directors last evening in the pariors of the National Hotel for a conference. A number of merchants expressed their views, manifested their sympathy with the clerks in their undertaking, and wished it success, but the general sentiment prevailing was in favor of 7 o'clock, and finally the following was adopted:

*Resolved**, That it is the sense of this meeting that the hour of clesing should be 7 o'clock, except during the month of December, on saturday nights, and the eye before holidays.

Several merchants stated that the clerks

Several merchants stated that the clerks should continue their efforts to make the nour 6 o'clock, Mr. Lansburgh hoped that all would work

was also needed to keep the movement in progress, and he subscribed \$30. Several other merchants contributed to the fund. The directors then proceeded to Timms's Hall, where the members of the association Hall, where the members of the association were awaiting to bear the result.

A vote of thanks was tendered the merchants who had extended financial aid and these who advocated the 6 o'clock hour.

A resolution to accept the report of the committee, also the proposition of the merchants to close at 7 o'clock, but that the association be continued to secure 6 o'clock as the closing hour, was referred to a committee.

To-Day's Racing. After several postponements an effort to re-sume racing at New Orleans will be made to

day. The entries, weights, and betting for the ng, 102; Girofla, 57; Beechenbrook 57, and Hi-ernia 59, \$4 each. Third race—Six furlongs, for all agor, to sury 160 bbs—Centennial, \$20; Brilliant, \$10; auther, \$5, Desiree, Bar Sinister, John Coller, cellie Glennou, Alame, and Hattle II, \$4 each. Fourth race—Sevon furlongs, handleap-fic Grande, 107 bbs. \$22; Amanda Brown, 112, 35; Vlolin, 109, \$20; Brevet, 119, \$16; Dick Watts, 7, \$14.

77, \$14. These races should be won by Baton Rouge, Kichba, Centennial, and Pick Watts, with Hot Box, Girolia, Vaulter, and Violin in the places. Treasury Officials Criticised.

Treasury Officials Criticised.

The chair laid before the Senate yesterday a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting, in reply to a recent Senate resolution, a report showing the claims, accounts, and vouchers suspended in that department.

In discussing a motion to print the papers, Mr. Hale said the accounting officers of the treasury had lately taken what seemed to him the extraordinary course of 'holding up,' or suspending the accounts or vouchers of officers of the government who, according to custom and the usual authorization, had paid out moneys which had been intrusted to them for the purpose of being so paid out. The contention of the accounting officers of the treasury, Mr. Hale said, was that the payments were unauthorized.

The papers, which are voluminous, were or-The papers, which are voluminous, were or lored printed.

Signal Service Accounts. The House committee on expenditures in the War Department resumed yesterday the examination into the accounts of the signal service. Comproller Maynard was the only witness examined. He produced a number of vouclers in which it is claimed there are irregularities. Some of them were for materials purchased its large amounts for the construction of military telegraph flass, in regard to which the law and the army regulations requiring advertisements for proposals were disregarded.

The court of claims yesterday gave judgment in report of the referce in the case of William tusery on his claim against the District on a contract made with the board of public works.

A District Decree Reversed. In the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday, in the case of Patch against White, the decree of the supreme court of the District was reverted.

here because of Servia's attitude toward hid-garia. It is reported that the Eastern flou-melian troops have been ordered to the Rat-

For Washington and vicinity—Fair weather, tationary femperature.

Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 27,02, 7 a. m., 22.8°; 11 a. m., 25.8°; 3 p. m., 33.9°; 7 p. m., 28.8°; 11 p. m., 21.9°; mean temperature, 21.0°; maximum, 32.8°; minimum, 29.9°; mean relative humidity, 81.0°; total precipitative, 11.0°; higher humidity, 81.0°; total precipitative, 21.0°; higher humidity, 81.0°; total precipitative, 81.0°; higher humidity, 81.0°; highe VIRGINIA APPAIRS.

Morrison's Tariff Bill Condemned by the Senate-Voting Extra Pay With a Bankrupt Treasury-The House Votes to Borrow Money at Fifty Cents on the Dollar-Liquor Men Organizing.

RICHMOND, VA., March L.-Soon after the necting of the senate this morning. Mr. Rhea offered a joint resolution declaring that Mr. Morrison's proposition to put ron ore on the free list was ruinous to Virgiuin and unwise. There was a general flurry in the senate, but the bourbons went back on their national platform and adopted the resolution.

The senute ordered the clerk to pay its officers and clerks \$50 extra. There was much talk among the bourbons on the passage of this revolution, many claiming that they had not been able to get their friends a place. Mr. Wickham said, for the sake of harmony in the ranks of the unterrified Democracy, the resolution should be postponed, but the senate passed it. MAKING TAXPATERS GROAN.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN-Mr. Rhes offered a resolution to submit sir. Assa observe a resolution to submit re question of a constitutional convention o the voters of the state at the next No-ember election. The setute refused to dopt the resolution, but referred it to the committee for courts of justice.

wheestling with the Tax levy.

The tax bill came up as the special or der, and was generally discussed. Astrong effort was made to reduce the tax on rail ways, but was defeated, and Mr. Hestor ways, but was defeated, and Mr. Heaton moved to reduce the tax on real estate from 40 cents to 35 cents. He said the state was making such liberal appropriations for all jurioses that he thought the farmers, who were so generally depressed, ought to be considered, the last assessment of property being very largely increased. Heaton's motion was adopted, and a motion to reconsider was made and postponed.

The house passed Mr. Fulkerson's acrio

The house passed Mr. Fulkerson's acrip bill, which is for the purpose of horrowing money at 50 cents on the dollar and to keep coupons out of the treasmy, and the bill was reported to the senate by special messenger. Mr. Rhen asked that the bill be taken up and put on the calendar, but the senate refused to do so, and referred it to the committee on finance, which is a slap at the delt committee and at the wild scheme of the lower house, which is now grinding out legislation bilindly.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION.

At the night session of the senate the fol-

At the night session of the senate the fol-lowing bills were passed: To relieve clerks of courts and banks who have paid money to the defaulting auditor's clerk, who did not account for the same; to require all corporations bereafter chartered to pay their taxes in money; to authorize the concorporations hereafter chartered to pay their taxes in money; to authorize the construction of other buildings at the Female Normal School, at Farmville; to allow Norfolk county to levy a tax on liquers for free school purposes; to incorporate the Fredericksburg and Valley Railroad Company and the Fowell's Valley Railroad Company; to give the consent of the state to the acquisition by the United States of certain property for public buildings in Norfolk. These bills go now to the governor.

The house to-day refused to sink \$5,000 extra on the University of Virginia which was asked for.

LOCAL OPTION TROUBLES.

I was asked for.

LOCAL OPTION THOUBLES.

It was alleged here to-day that Gov. Lee would not sign the local option bill, but he report is not credited. The liquor men the whole state are organizing, and say

most respect their rights.

Both branches of the assembly agreed to extend the session until Saturday next.

"It was alleged to-night that it was not known how much money is in the treasury.

The Base Ball Convention.

The Base Ball Convention.

Lorratitle, Kv., March L.—The spring meeting of the American Base Ball Association convened to day in the Louisville Hotel. The full list of those attending in an official capacity is as follows: 6. F. Williams and J. H. Gilford, of the Metropolitans; Wm. Barnie, of the Battimores: Will Sinesig and Low Simmons, of the Athletles; O. P. Caylor and John Houck, of the Chichinatic Unrist von der Ahe and Harry Weldon, of the St. Louis club, H. B. Phillips, A. R. Scandrett, and W. A. Nimock, of the Pittburgs, and F. A. Abel and C. A. Byrne, of the Brooklyns,

The president of the association, Mr. H. D. McKnight, of Pittburgs, and Thomas Fullwood, of the Pittburgs, and Thomas Fullwood, of the Pittburgs, and Thomas Fullwood, of the Pittburg Lorder, are also in attendance, beside quite a number of base ball admirers from other cities. The business was opened by the meeting of the board of directers, who took up the Barch and Barclay class.

tendance, beside quite a number of base ball admirers from other cities. The business was opened by the meeting of the board of directors, who took up the Burch and Barclay cases. It was decided to settle the Burch case first, and the directors agreed to have all the delegates present to hear the festimony.

After hearing all the testimony, which was brief and clear, the case was argined for the Brooklyns by Mr. Bytne, and by Mr. Williams for the Metropolitans. The directors went into excentive session, and, after a short consultation, they decided that the surreyment of Burch to sign with the Brooklyns before he signed to the Brooklyns, where he will have to play next year. The directors then look up the celebrated Barclay case. The directors decided to allow Maj. Montoeth, the attorney for the Pittsburg cinb, to submit a brief, but not to argue the case or ally it was also decided that Harnie and Von der Ahe must withdraw from the board, and allow the case to be decided by Messrs, Phelips and Simmons, President Mickinght having the deciding vote in case of a line or the directors reserved their decision until to-morrow.

The Conservatives Closing Hauks.

LONDON, March 1.—As a result of the con-servative meeting at the Carlion Club, Sir dichael Hicks-Beach, in the house of com-Michael Hieks-Beach, in the house of commons this evening, pressed. Mr. Gladstone to allow the discussion of Mr. Sexton's motion against Lord Randolph Churchill to take place on Tucaday night. Mr. Gladstone replied that the course suggested would be most unfair; that the house should first consider motions that have precedence ever Mr. Sexton's. Mr. Gladstone was not inclined to yield.

A strong whip has been lessied urging conservative members to be present on Thoeday night in the event of the discussion of the motion, which the tory leaders hope will attain the importance of a debate on the government's Irish policy. The Parnellites doubt whether the motion will be reached on Tresdey night. In case it is reached it is thought that it will be postponed indefinitely.

Taxpaying Stopped in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Last week Mayo Hodgessent to the council the nomination of s gentleman for collector of city taxes. The a gentieman for collector of city taxes. The council refused to contiem the nomination and to day the receipt of taxes was stopped there being no collector. The law makes in provision for supplying the office other that by nomination and confirmation, and the that of the late collector has expired. There is talk of going to the legislature for a law to take such appointments from the control of the law appointments from the control of the council.

Lospos, March L.-Lord Randolph Churchilli has written a letter to the grand master of the

Labor Troubles in Lynchharg. Labor Froubles to Lynchorg.

Lynchor Vs. Marks I.—A strike has been inaugurated at the rid Dominian Iron and Nail Works. In this city, and the utils have slopped week. A compromise is probable, the arbitration committee of the Knight of Labor aim the stockholders are increased. The Strike was caused by a nones of a reduction of wages on the lat of March of 31 cents a fed.

Pane, March L.—The French Journal Secret mages the official Panama Buffelo, with sup-

1.00000, March 1.—The Welsh members of the literal party have united or intinating to Mr. Glad-ione that it will be impossible for them to support any proposal tending to the establishment of a separate parliament in Ire-land.

NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

THREE CENTS.

MR. KERR'S GENEROUS PROVISION FOR BUYING "HORSES.

John Kelly at the Point of Death-Organizing to Defeat the Wilson Postal 1311-Senator Jones Says Re is Perse-

committee, who are trying to and our whother Jake Sharp bribed the abdermen to give him the Broadway surface rallroad franchise, continued its investigation to-lay in the postoffies building. Thomas B. Kerr, secretary and treasurer of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, whose examination was not finished pany, whose examination was not initialed on Saturday, was the first witness. Mr. Kerr, besides holding the above position, is a director of the Pacific National Bank, which was one of the banks selected by the Breadway and Severnh Avenne Company for the payment of interest cin bonds of the Broadway surfaceroad. He produced to-day bis private ledgers, journals, check books, and bank pass books. His pass book for 1834 was missing from the collecton, but Mr. Kerr asserted that all the entries in the missing pass book were duplicated in one of his private ledgers. Mr. Conkilog found Mr. Kerr a very difficult witness, and he finally got so annoyed at the deliberate evasions of his answers that he was prompted to remark: "Mr. Kerr. I have tried to be courteous with you, but I cannot continue to be so if you will persist in answering my questions as you have." This significant admonition had a marked effect upon Mr. Kerr, as he paid a little more attention to Mr. Conkilog's questions afterward. Mr. Kerr's testimony showed that he borrowed from the Pacific Bank, of which he is a director, in the months of March and April, 1884, the sum of \$182,000 in varicus amounts from \$5,000 to \$8,000. The first check was drawn on March 24 and was for \$15,000. The bianne Mr. Kerr loaned to Mr. Sharp. He loaned hits \$15,000 additional, which made the lotal amount of his loan to Sharp \$182,000. He gave all of this amount in currency to Sharp. Mr. Kerr had some difficulty in recollecting what collateral Sharp gave him. He knew that Sharp gave him some Broadway and Seventh Avenus Road Company's bonds and that the collateral was divided up accordingly. He though if would look bad for him, as a director of the lank, to hold all the loan in his own name. Kerr was seked for what purpose he and Fos on Saturday, was the first witness. Mr. Kerr, besides holding the above position, is

FORN RELLA'S CHITICAL CONDITION.

Every politician in town this afternoon had heard the rumor that Hou, John Kelly was dead. The report was first heard from in the sheriff's office. It is known that Mr. Kelly has been in so critical a condition lately that his most intimate friends were refused admittance to his bedside. To-day he was much better.

This is the third time that Mr. Kelly's death has been reported, and it has always been on a day when the Tanmany Hall general committee was to meet.

ACMINET SENATOR WILSON'S BULL.

general committee was to meet.

Wilson, of Towa, providing for Holmong the present rate of postage of fourth-class matter, has extended to Boston and other cities, where vigorous protests against the enactment of the measure are being made. Large wholesale dry goods houses in Philadelphia, and such firms as E. H. White & Co. and Jordan & Marsh, in Boston, have signed protests, and an active canvass is in progress to defeat Wilson's bill. So far as known no similar movement has been inaugurated in New York city.

SENATOR JONES'S AMATORY TROUBLES.

A Detroit special says Senator Jones re-

A Detroit special says Senator Jones reards himself a much-abused and personal

fair lady, who also gave him the "mitten."

ENDING GOLD ADROAD.

The gold engagement attracted some attention during the afternoon, but had no special effect on prices. Lazard Freres have engaged \$000,000 for ablument this week, and Hallgarten & Co. and Sellgman & Co. cach \$100,000. The bankers, generally, look for only a moderate outflow of gold.

A BROOKLYN ANTIQUITY SOLD.

A BROOKLYN ANTIQUITY SOLD. The old Dutch First Reformed Church, adjoining the municipal building, Brook-lyn, was sold this afternoon to Charles L. Willoughly, a Chicago capitalist, for \$250, oughby, a Chicago capitalist, for \$250, Since the failure to sell the site to the

on exhitation.

Pauls, March 1.—The mombers composing he extreme left in the chamber of deputies e extreme left in the chamber of applica-et to-day to adopt a line of action on the reposed measure for the expulsion of the reach princes. M. Clemencean was preson y a vote of 40 to 6 the meeting tayored the mediate expulsion of the princes. M. Clem-icean approved the motion.

Pasteur's Great Success.

Pants, March I.—M. Pasteur has amnoanced to the academy that his system of incertation proved successful in 225 cases of persons who had been bitten by mad dopr. In only one case did the treatment result in faiture, and in that case there was a lioptless delay in seeking the assistance of M. Pasteur.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS. The opera house at Whitehall, N. Y., and reral other buildings were turned yesterday.

-th the class match at New Orleans yester-day Steinitz won, Zukertort resigning on the forty-accord move.

-cases of irichiniasis have developed at Rothester, N. Y., six persons being down with the dreadful disease.

At Charleston yesterday the running runs are won by Jim Shelby, Barion, and Mesh-er. Maggle won the trotting race. -Charles H. Smith, a slick swindter, has been arrested at Warrensdurg, Mo., but not until the had contrived to dupe a large number of persons out of sumangregating over \$25,000.

McCornick's reaper works were opened esterday with about the hands at work tirest rowds of strikers and their sympathizers galliced, but no violence was offered. cred, but no violence was offered.

The latior meeting conducted by the Tanners and Curriers 'tulon at Milwaukee pestorday nearly ended in a serious conflict because the socialists undertook to grize of introd of the meeting. The leading anarchites were thrown out bodily.

The trial of Helband, the Texan, charged with the murder of Tom lavis, was beaun in New York yesterday, attracting a great deal of attention. The day was taken up by the testionary of Theodore lavis, brother of Tom, who described the events that led to the shooting.

The dry houses of the Mann Powder.

The dry houses of the Miami Powder Hous, near Xenia, ohio blew up yesterday, gilling three men and blowing the building and machinery to alone. The victims are lienry Franklin, Christy McCann, and Michael Honey, all of whom left wislows and children.

-A wrecking train drawn by two engines